PPLETON'S EDITION OF THE BRITISH POETS.—

PPLINISHED ST. Published at \$1 per volume in cloth, or \$2 to in call. Two most work or with the postical works of \$2 to in call. Two most work of \$2 to in call. Two with the most, critical insertations of the planatory nous, by the firmagely enough, we have duth or the Anglish poets. We approaching a satisfaced bell's, and Cooke's, and Sharpe's will be a satisfaced bell's, and Cooke's, and Sharpe's will be a satisfaced bell's, and Cooke's, and Sharpe's will be a satisfaced bell's, and Cooke's, and Sharpe's will be a satisfaced bell's, and Cooke's, and Sharpe's will be a satisfaced bell's, and consumer volume edition from the Chiawrick press—we have had the one bundred volume edition from the Chiawrick press—we have had the double-columned dilions of Chaimers and Anderson—and we have the, as yet, mperfect Aldine edition; but no series has hitherto given erisence that a man of cultivated taste and research directed the volume of the pressure of the satisfaced bell was a satisfaced bell with the satisfaced bell was a satisfaced bell with the collection of the satisfaced bell was a satisfaced bell with the collection of the satisfaced bell was a satisfaced bell with the satisfaced bell was a satisfaced bell with the satisfaced bell was a satisfaced bell with the satisfaced bell was a satisfaced be

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BOP THIS EDITION ALREADY PUBLISHED.

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grasp of intelect, he has had few equals in the country.—Boson Allas.

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Goe neat Izmo. 8 12.

(Frem the Troy Daily Suaget.)

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We have read this volume through compliment we rarely bestow upon a novel need.

The tenest excited, the story began to exert its strong power over us, our sympathies were entered, which character armused, that became an object of study, and we followed with an almost painful interest the fortunes of a third, and so we were drawn on to the very close of the book. It is indeed a powerfully written story. The portraiture of character, and the grouping of these characters together are done in a masterly manner. The actors have real characters. They are not merely divers figures conducting a dialogue, but they possess an individuality that impresses all they do, and all they say. The volume has come forth quietly from the press, and is rapidly making its way to a large drick of readers. Its cown true merits constitute its best advertisement, and it requires no pulling, no commendation, to secure for it both readers and purchasers.

they possess an individuality that impresses all they do, and all they say. The volume has come forth quietly from the press, and is rapidly making its way to a large circle of readers. Its cwn tue merius constitute its best advantament, and it requires no putfling, no commendation, to secure for it both readers and purchasors.

It was with something very like a thrill of pride that the writes of this notice received the solicitations of a newaboy at Folkatone, on the English Channel, last November, that he would buy a copy of "Alone," just reprinted in a London edition, and he has observed the success that has attended the publication of the second work of fection by Marion Harland with great pleasure. To few of the competitors for literary fame is it permitted to month per salum into public favor, and that dreadful premier pas once taken, unlike 8t. Denis with his bead under his arm, the author does not find the difficulty to be over. Marion Harland, however, has safely advanced oeyond the point reached in the first essay in the walks of literature, and we may be assured will neither forfeit her position nor fail behind it hereafter. As a daughter of Virgina, as an ornament of Southern letters, who have a despite the position nor fail behind it hereafter. As a daughter of Virgina, as an ornament of Southern letters, who have considered the point of the reader who passes through a few pares will be reluctant to quit until the story is concluded. The work are well drawn, and the reader who passes through a few pages will be reluctant to quit until the story is concluded. The work is one of great excellence, abounding in just relections, and cultivating true morality.

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T. W. STRONG, 98 Nassan street.

SUNDAY PAPERS IN BROOKLYN-EARLY IN THE morning, magazines, new works, and all the English parers delivered at subscribers' residences in New York and recoking. The Illustrated London News, of this and the following weeks, contains views, taken on the spot, of the fall of T. RIOHARDSON,

No. 15 High street, Brooklyn, near Fulton.

No. 15 High street, Brooklyn, near Fulton.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY,
of to morrow, October 14.
INSIDE OUT.
OR NINE YEARS IN THE NEW YORK CESTON HOUSE,
By JONS SEITH, JR., OF ARKANSAS.
In which will be given a full and graphic history of the New
York Custom House, together with the intrigues, machinations
and designs that have through its agency been played on the
sunfrages of the American people. If will be interpersed with
expositions of official amour, tisson, domestic intrigue, cabalistic manneyres, and Amacreonite episode. The whole comprising the period that lay between the advent of the Harrison aumilitarism, in 18st, and the exodus of the semi-fayior olymriton of politicians in small and tight pantaloons, and other full
grown demagogues and practically echooled horsemen of the
support of the Coldstream Guards.
The author will a lao furnish an episode in history which Mr.
T. Habbington Macauley never dreamed of, and which Bancard and Hildreth have passed by, to which will be added an
addenda, giving a succinct account of the intrigues and pecca
dilloss of several Secretaries of the Treasury, including those

addenda, giving a succinct account of the intrigues and pecca dilines of several Secretaries of the Treasury, including those of George W. Crawford, which ended in the Galphin swindle, and the artilees of Thomas Butler King and John A. Ooliter in the Collectrating of San Francisco. The greatest interest has been aroused by the previous announcements of this work, and the proprietors, believing that the demand for the paper will be very extensive, have ordered the demand for the paper will be very extensive, have ordered the proprieton of the Fair at the Crystal Palace, together with a great variety of matter interesting to all parties and to the masses of the people.

For sale by all newsboys and news agents throughout the city and country.

REWARD.

115.000 REWARD.—ON THE 17TH OF SEPTEM.

be last two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, lowa, by a carriman from the United States Land Office. Said boxes, on their arrival at the Sub-Treasury in New York, were found to contain buck shot of the size of 140 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 160 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 160 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 160 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 160 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 160 to the pound, to the amount of 1/4 pounds in weight, inches long; 8½ inches wide, and 4½ inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of bemiock. They were strapped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron. It is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer to be at Bubsque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of \$25,000. They were marked with cards addressed to the "Assistant Treasurer to be gentine. Now. therefore, for the purpose of theorem; how this frants was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetutors thereof, the American Express Company will pay feature thereof, the American Express Company will pay the second of the size of the second of the size of si

\$300 REWARD.—STOLEN. ON THE NIGHT OF Oct. 9, from the store of Thompson, Potter & New kirk, Market street, Philadelphia, a lot of embroideres, &c. consisting of collars, sievers, chemicalts, trimmings, &c.; also a quantity of silk gloves. The above reward will be paid for information leading to the detection of the thever and the re-

Deery of the goods.

250 REWARD.—TAKEN, SINCE THURSDAY AFternoon, from the Mechanics' Bank a tin box,
arked V, J. M. & G., containing valuable papers, among
thers the following bonds:—Greene county, Oilo; Town or
ewark. Portamouth City, City of Newport, Franklin City,
ty of Columbins. Ashuelot Railroad, Ruiland and Washingn Railroad, Claveland and Fittsburg Railroad, New York
at trie Railroad, Oilo and Penneylynaia Railroad, Columbia
d Kenia Railroad, Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company,
ty of Nashville. Bourbon County, Kentucky, Milwaukle
ity. Peansylvania Coal Company. New Albany and Salem
ailroad, Evanswille and Illinois Railroad, Handlo and New
ork City Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad, Macon and
festern Railroad, Rochester, Lockport and Nagara Fails
allroad, Lake Eric and Wabash and St. Louis Railroad,
as been stopped. The above reward will be paid on leaving
the box, with its contents, with W. D. WADDINGTON, 69
fall attest, and no questions asked.

BEWARD.—A REWARD OF FIFTY DOLLARS
of the will be given for information that will lead to the confection of the person or persons who broke open the house of
the Septune Cut's at the Highlands, on Shrewsbury river, N.
Any information in regard to the above will be received by
G. Voorbis, 544 Broadway, or W. Barr, on board the steamout Ocean Wave.

500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE HOUSE OF Remy Vall, at Stanford, Dutchess county, New York, on the 12th of August, 1506, a gold detached lever watch makes the standard of the standard for the stand

ON DEMANDE—UNE FRANCAISE OU ALLEMANDE qui parie français pour soigner un enfant, et qui sait bien coudre, dans une familie particulière, et qui peut douner de honne recommendation. B'adresser 975 Broadway, eatre la

THE PILLE PRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER DANS

MORE OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Esquimaux Indians and their Habits of Life—Curious Hospitality of their Wo-men—More Interesting Particulars.

One of our reporters has had a further talk with one of the officers of the Kane expedition, and has learned the following facts relating to the Esquimaux Indians and

other matters:

The first time that the party came in connection with
the Esquimaux was in March, 1854, about the time when
the long winter night comes to a close, and when there
are two or three hours of natural light in the twentyfour. The ship was visited by nine of these Indiansesch driving a sledge drawn by eight or ten Esquimau. dogs These sledges are of a peculiar construction. They are between four and five feet long and fourteen inches are between four and five feet long and fourteen inches wide. The body is made of pieces of the walrus tusks and of the horn of the narvahl or unicorn, out into pieces of about an inch long, and lashed together by sinews. The runners are faced with the ivory of the narvahl's horn. The Esquimaux are very ingenious, and manage to bors holes by means of a drill worked in a hole in the front tooth. The sleiges are thus, on account of the labor bestowed on them, very valuable, and are bequeathed from father to son as a most precious legacy. It is no uncommon discussions when the legacy. It is no uncommon circumstance, when the community want to get rid of a bad and lazy member who has a good sledge and team of dogs, to induce him to go out on a hunting expedition, and when at a great

distance from land to take away his sledge and spear him. These Indians who visited the Advance had some walrus neat to dispose of, which they did for jackknives. were, however, very shy and timid; but Dr. Kane and Mr. Peterson, the interpreter, went out to meet them, and at length overcame their timidity, and induced them

The Esquimaux settlements are some forty miles apart, and generally consist of but two or three huts, containing a population of some eighteen or twenty. These huts are generally built of massive stones, some of them several tons weight, and it is a matter of surprise how they could have possibly got them up. Like the sledges, the huts are handed down as most valuable property. Some of them have been seen built of whalebone—probably from a fish taken by them after being killed by whalers. In a fish taken by them after being killed by whalers. In summer they form tents of skins, and, at a pinch, of snow. They are hospitable, and fond of visiting, and so these settlements keep up an interchange of communication and live very happily. Their huts are heated by means of stone lamps, cut by themselves out of a sort of sonpstone, fed with blubber, and with wick of ground thes. By this means they manage to keep up a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit, while the temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit, while the temperature

out of doors is as many degrees below zero. They usually eat raw ments—the fieth of walrus and seal; but when they do cook any thing or make any soup-which they make very good—it is by means of these lamps.

Their eleeping places are platforms, built of stone

raised some eighteen inches from the floor-so as to kee raised some eighteen inches from the desirable in the warm atmosphere—and covered with grass taken from islands at a distance. Their clothing consists of skin, the feathers inward; bear skin trowsers, bear skin similar to that of the men, except that the former wear boots extending half way up the thigh, while those of the men do not extend to the knee; and that the ladies also wear a sack to their hoods, which they call nessak, in which they carry their children. The men are of a me-dium size and stoutly built, while the women are of smaller stature and slighter. They do not practise the Mormon habits of polygamy, but are, on the contrary, extremely particular about their matrimonial relations. This has been the universal testimony of travellers who have visited them. As with all savage nations, the onus of the labor devolves upon the women. The men come in from the hunt, throw down the prey they have se-cured, walrus or seal, and the women have then to go to work, skin the animals, prepare the fiesh for food, extract the bones and prepare the sinews for sewing purposes. One of the ordinary acts of hospitality or civility on the part of the ladies is to take a fowl, or piece of meat, chew it up very nicely, and hand it to the visiter, who is expected to be overcome with gratitude and to finish the operation of chewing. It would give them dire offence if there should be any other respects they exercise to a remarkable degree the same virtue. The Esquimaux of the Northern regions profess to have a dread of going to the Danish settle ments, lest they should be caten up by their Southern brethren, while these last entertain the same dread, and with more reason, of the Northern tribes. Those tribes however, which live as high up as the expedition pen trated, seem to be becoming gradually extinguished, and we understand that Dr. Kane has formed the philanthropic scheme of collecting these people together. He pro-poses, we are told, to gather them from the most Northments, where they can enjoy more comforts and be sub

The Esquimaux have a priest, whom they call Anjekek, posed to have some influence over the heart. When a couple is married, their friends have imposed upon them for a certain length of time, abstinence from cer-tain kinds of meats; and when a young man or a young woman dies, all the young men and young women of the settlement are condemned to the same sort of abstinence. The priest is believed to have power over the walrus and seal, and in a time of pressing scarcity to be able to call them up to the surface of the water. Their faith in the Anjekek is the only ap-proach they have to religious belief. They spend their and eating, never going out to hunt unless pressed by ne-cessity. They have no sort of a musement except singing and an accompanying motion of the body, which can hardly be designated dancing. They do not use tobacco in any shape, nor do they smoke any other weed or root for the purpose of stimulants, nor would they allow any smoking in their huts. The children always get a name se

in the paternal hut when they are born.

In Leavely or Godhaon, island of Disco, the population of 250 or 300 is composed principally of Esquimaux, pure and half blood. They manage to keep up a good deal of social enjoyment by means of dancing, singing, and music. They have a peculiarly good ear for music, and can manage to play on the jewsharp or violin any air they hear. The women are said to be great rogues, if not in stealing gentlemen's hearts, at least in pilfering tin potents and plates, and anything of that kind. We saw one young gentleman bennected with the expedition, who had no less than three specimens of the hair of young ladies of Leavely. One of them is dark as the raven's wing, of the silkiest texture, and came from the locks of a full blooded Esquimaux; another is dark brown, very fine, and belonged to a half blood; and the third, of golder color, and of equally fine texture, showed unmistakably the Danish blood of the lady's sire. We presume these love tokens will be duly treasured, though not in the National Museum at Washington. This same gentleman has a quantity of skins and furs which he has brought home with him as reminiscences of Greenland. But they will have to be fumigated or to undergo some other pro-cess of purification, for the Esquimaux ladies, who have the tanning operation in charge, not being able to procure bark, have recourse to a liquid which answers s well, but which careful chambermaids do not telerat

the presence of in a room.

The Esquimaux never resort to the barbarous mode of cutting off frost bitten limbs. They apply to them a piece of rabbit skin, and always with good effect. We are sorry to see that one of the expedition lost his life by

are sorry to see that one of the expedition lost his life by the amputation of a frost bitten foot, and that three others have had to suffer amputation.

It may be a fact worthy of notice that Dr. Kane went to the Arctic regions provided with daguerrotype appara-tus and plates, but that from the peculiar nature of the stmosphere no impression could be taken. These, and a valuable collection of specimens of natural history, geo-logy, and casts of the Esquimaux, with the libraries of Capt. Kane and officers, had to be left behind, but the drawings, reports, instruments and documents of the expedition were preserved.

expedition were preserved.

The highest acknowledgments are paid to Dr. Kane, for the skill, ability, resoluteness and care of his men which he exhibited. When out on sleighing excursions, men; and when the Advance was finally abandoned, he elling back to the vessel to bake it in the stores. This

he continued during the whole thirty days that the party was an route to the open sea, and he has travelled in his dog sleigh no less than eight hundred miles on a stretch, calling on his way at an Esquimaux hat, in which four of his men were sick, and depositing bread with them. These same individuals he afterwards corried in his sleigh,

Nothing was too high for his scientific research, nor too mean for his humane action. He proved himself, indeed, a model commander; and the following form o prayer drawn up by him, and used on the starting and return of expeditions, will show that he did not neglect the spiritual welfare of his men:—

TO BE USED BY THOM A PRAYER.

TO BE USED BY THOM AND 1853.

O, Almighty and Most Merciful Lord God, who didst create the heavens, the sea and the dry land, and hast given to man wisdom and skill to plan and to work, we, thy sinful and dependent creatures, would ever seek thy pardou, thy guidance, and thy protection. We confess that we have often transgressed thy laws, abused thy favors, and torgotten thy watchful care over us. We humbly beseech Thee, let not our sins be now had in remembrance against us, but pardon them for the sake of Thyson, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Preserve us in our present voyage from the dangers of the see, from sickness, and from all fatal injuriss. Make our way prosperous, and belp us in the great work that lies before us, so that our labors and hardships may be rewarded with a good measure of success in accomplishing the objects of our undertaking, to the glory of Thy holy name.

Leave us not, we beseech Thee, to our own counsel, but strengthen our various faculties, bring all needful things to our remembrance, and in every danger give us presence of mind, skill, and power of arm to work out a deliverance. And do thou, O Lord, our Guardian and our Guide, grant that we may all return in safety to onjoy the blessings of the land and the fruits of our labor, and with a thankful remembrance of Thy mercies, to praise and glorify Thy holy name.

O, Heavenly Father, we would call to remembrance be-

the land and the fruits of our labor, and with a thankful remembrance of Thy mercies, to praise and giorify Thy holy name.

O. Heavenly father, we would call to remembrance before Thee, and commend to Thy care and tavor our relations and friends everywhere; our benefactors, and especially those whose benevolence, liberality and energy have planned and fitted out this enterprise. And, finally, we besech Thee to comfort and succor all those who are in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity, especially such as may be exposed to the raging of the sa, or to dangers and privations amidet the snows and ice. To all travellers grant a safe return home; to all who are at sea, that they may ceach their destined port; and to all who are tossed upon the waves of this troublesome world, that they may come to the haven of salvation and the land of everlasting life. All this we ask through the merits and mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in whose blessed words we sum up our petitions, as and Saviour Jesus Christ, in whose blessed words we sum up our petitions, so the control of the

when he had to abandon other things of real value in the Advance, he would not leave behind him that old memen-

A weekly newspaper, under the title of *The locblink*, was published on board for some seven or eight weeks. It was in manuscript, and its motto was, *In tenebris acr* care fidem—Sustain your trust, even in darkness. A copy

The expedition has only brought home two dogs—one of them an Esquimaux, who was the leader, or bose dog, as he was called, of Dr. Kane's siedge; the other a very intelligent animal of the Newfoundland breed. Several good stories are told of the sagacity of these animals. One of them is a very hard one, and we will not vouch for its veracity. It said that "the boss" would sit quiet-ly looking at the other dogs taking their feed, when he by the back of the neck, and make him disgorge, and story he may go over to the bark, inquire for Toodia, and salisfy himself.

The whaling boat which the party carried across the

ice has been brought to New York, much the worse for wear. One of Francis' metallic life boats which was was finally broken up by the natives to satisfy their curiosity as to what was contained in the air chambers. ricelty as to what was contained in the air chambers. The India rubber boat was subjected to the same analy

est he exhibited in executing the duties and attaining the objects of his commission. He happened to sprain his ankle on the outward voyage, and when unable to relf hoisted sloft, where he would sit for hours sweeping the horizon with his telescope in search of the lost navi gaters. Altogether the developments of these expedi-tions reflect honor directly on the men who took part in them, and indirectly on the nation at large. We hope that Congress will mark its sense of their services in an appropriate and becoming manner, taking into consideration the fact that officers and men were obliged to abandon all their valuables on board the Adva-

The following account of the reported death of Dr. Kane appeared in the Boston Daily Ecening Traveller the 11th inst., and would have caused the greatest grief among his relatives and friends, had it not been contra-dicted by his fortunate and timely arrival in our city. A fishing vessel which arrived here to-day, brings us news of the expedition sent out in search of Dr. Kane, and the melancholy intelligence of the death of that in-trepid navigator. The fishing vessel reports having spo-ken in ion. 64 40, iat. 42 50, the parceller Arctic, in com-pany with bark Relief, one of the vessels having on board the remains of Dr. Kane.

Disturnell, the map publisher, has prepared a very per fect map of the Arctic region, showing the spot where Dr. Kane was compelled to abandon the Advance; also other interesting places in ice-land not on any other

City Intelligence.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.-This exhibition con tinues to increase in attractiveness, and the Crystal Palace is well attended, notwithstanding the unpleasant Palace is well attended, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather we have had lately. The machinery is well worth careful study by our mechanics, as it is by far the most varied and complete exhibition we have ever had in that important department. The silverwave department is very deficient, as is also the compartment assigned to dry goods; but in India rubber goods, agricultural implements, fruit and miscellaneous articles, this fair far excels its predecessors. We are unable to give, as yet, a detailed account of the curious inventions on a xhibition, but will do so when we have room.

The Forem Averture Stant Courses at the consequence of the curious inventions on a xhibition, but will do so when we have room.

THE FOURTH AVENUE STAGE COMPANY AND THE COMMITTEE on Strangs.—The Committee on Streets, consisting of Al dermen Briggs, Baird and Moser, met on Thursday to he r arguments of the parties in favor of or opposed to the petition of the company running the Fourth avenue ill e of stages, asking permission to take off ten of their stages from that avenue and to run them through Rivington street to South Ferry, instead of their present route to Jersey City ferry. Aide man Baird was not precent, but the committee proceeded without him to hear the parties interested for and against. Mr. O. T. Marshall, one of the propietors of the line, was in attendance to advocate the claims presented in his petition; and Ludiow and Siney, owners of the Bowery and Houston street line, Mackerell & Simpson, of the East Broadway, and the Grand Street Stage Company, and three of the owners of property on Rivington street, appeared in opposition. After hearing argument on both sides, the committee decided that they could not take any action on the matter or make their report to the board, until such time as they received a remonstrance from the property holders on Bivington street, stating their objections to the prayer off the petition, if they have any. The committee then adjourned till Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The autumnal ses-

THE NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The autumnal session of the New York Medical College commenced yester day under very favorable auspices. This institution, al-though in its infancy, is prospering beyond the hope of the most sanguine. The number of students connected with this college is increasing every day. Exam FRON VIOLENCE.—Information was received at

the Coroner's office, yesterday afternoon, to the effect that a German, Sivernia Kirnich, had died at Bellevus that a German, Sivernia Kivnich, had died at Bellevue Bospital, from the effects of a severe beating received, on the 20th ultimo, at the hands of some row-dies, in one of the upper wards of the city. The deceased was attended by Dr. Ives soon after receiving the beating, and he it was that caused the notification to be conveyed to the Coroner's office. It has not yet been ascertained who the parties are who committed the assault upon the deceased, but it is probable at the close of the inquest, to be held to-day, some light may be thrown upon the case, and the guilty parties brought to justice.

NETURE ENGER NO. 6, OF NEW HAVEN.—In consequence of an accident to this engine, the comments will

uence of an accident to this engine, the company be unable to visit our city this week. Due notice of the visit will be given.

Naval Intelligence.

F The U.S. steam frigate Saranac, Capt. Long.
Spezzia on the 14th ult.

CITY POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN CITY AND GOUNTY CON VENTION.

The delegates to this convention met on Thursday night pursuant to adjournment, at 461 Broadway, but made no nominations. It wasgenerally known that they would not make their nominations upon this evening, and there was therefore no concourse of outsiders present to express disapprobation. The convention, however, organized and did a little something. Mr. Jame Kennedy, of the Fifth ward, presiding. The committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with a similar committee of the Central Committee, as to the candidates to be brought forward for city and county officers, made their report. They stated that they had conferred with the other committee and that they had conferred with the other committee and that they had londered with the other committee and that they had not felt suppowered to unite upon, and therefore should not then lay them before the convention. The report was accepted, when on motion, the committee was re-chosen to confer with the same committee, with power to nominate and present full tickets for city and county officers at the next meeting. There being no farther business, the Secretary read the letter of Preston King, accepting the nomination of Secretary of State, and also of Hon. George Geddes, which was received too late to be presented to the ratification meeting on Tuesday avening. Uproarious applaused blowed the reading of the letters, when the convention adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS. HALF SHELL CITY, COUNTY AND JUDICIARY CON-VENTION.

The delegates to this convention met last night, pur suart to adjournment, at St. John's Hall, corner of be lancy street and the Bowery. There was a large outside crowd in attendance of dominant politicians and office servers of the hards and soffs, it being known that the half shells would name their condidates from these two factions. A rumor prevailed that an attempt would be made to break up to convention, which had the offect to increase materially the number of outsiders. There was certainly a very creditable aprinkling present of fancy strikers, shoulder hitters, and other of the beligereatly inclined, who stood ready to have a hand in should opportunity for sinew or nerve develope itself. Meanwhile the attendance of Captain Norris, of the Niath ward police, with his entire force, was secured to prevent any disturbance. Fortunately, their services were not brought in requisition. The only smashes were beandy smashes at the bar opposite, and these were piontiful. The convention or ganized, by Joseph H. Williamson, President, of the First ward, calling the meeting to order. Dennis Brown and Wm. Coller, of the Niath ward, officiated as Secretaries. The roll was called, when vacancies in the different wards were filled. A communication was received from the "American democracy," announcing the sppolatment of a Committee of Conference with a similar committee from this body, which, on motion, was laid on the table. The committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with the Gorman Central Democratic Convention and the Liquor Dealers' Association, reported having confered with the former organization, and that they expressed their approval of this platform and promised co-operation with them in the ensuing election. The committee had not been able to meet a committee from the Liquor Dealers' Association, wing to their not having been able to call a meeting since the close of their State Convention.

The report of the committee was accepted.

Mr. Danne E. Siches, of the Hill ward, recommended that, inasmuch as a conference had not been held with a committee from the Liquor Dealers' Association, wing to their not having been able to call a meeting since the close of their State Convention.

The report of the committee was seakers of the hards and softs, it being known that the half shells would name their candidates from these two

DENOCRATIC NATIONAL CLUB. This Club was to have met at their headquarters, Suppresant Institute, last evening; but owing to the inclamency of the weather, and the number of hard shell ward meetings throughout the city, but few were in st-tendance. Those present adjourned to meet again on Friday evening.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The German democratic delegates assembled last even ing at Mechanics' Hall, 160 Hester street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposition made by the Half Shell Convention to co-operate with them and the

Half Shell Convention to co-operate with them and the liquor dealers in uniting on a strong city and county ticket, opposed to the Know Nothings and Maine lawites. Mr. G. Schoenke, in the absence of the regular President, acted as chairman. The secretaries were Herren Schwartz and Richter.

The German committee, consisting of Messrs, Merkle, Calepps, Gaermer, Kruger, Leight, Richter, Schimfer, Schrenke and Mutschel, appointed to confer with the half shells, reported that the half shell committee were willing to adopt Wilhelm and Genther in accordance with the wish of the Germans. The half shells would recommend the adoption of T. Maloney for Alms House Governor, in place of C. Godfrey Gunther. On this point a long discussion ensued, and ended in the unanimous consent of all present to stick to their own man, Mr. Gunther.

ther.
Mr. Schwarz introduce I the following resolution, which was adopted :
Recoived, That in consideration of the noble and straightmand convac Mr. Desayre has pursued in withdrawing his

torward course Mr. Dessoys has pursued in withdrawing in teams for Governor of Almshons in layor of the algorithm of German candidate for that office, Mr. G. Guuther, the Gilled German candidate for that office, Mr. G. Guuther, the Gilled German candidate for that of the Almshons of the Company of the Gilled German Deports of the Gilled German Deports Convention, of the city of New York, assembled this evening in Mechanics' Hall, to take into consideration a demoratic city and county ticket; to be supported by their votes at the approaching November election, we have the pleasure to transmit to you an original copy of the subjoined resolutions, adopted by acclamation in this present session of the above committee.

adopted by acclamation in this present session of the above committee.

Whereas, we German American citizens of New York city have remarked with pleasure the noble and steadfast manner in which Alderman Henry Howard, of the Sixth ward of this city, has repeatedly defended the rights and the honor of the edopted citizens, more particularly in the Board of Alderman, on Thursday evening, October II, in the matter of a preamble and resolutions introduced into that Board by Alderman Erigny; and whereas we deem such a course as creditable to the man as it is appropriate and becoming to the true American Citizens. Therefore, be it

Hesolved, That in the name of the many thousand citizens represented in this convention, we express to Alderman Howard our heartfelt thanks for the admirable and genuine republican sentiments uttered by him in the Board of Alderman for the occasion referred to above. And furthermore, be it

Economic That the foregoing presmites and resolutions be published in the American and German newspapers of this Charles and resolutions be provided to the American and German newspapers of the With creat respect, we have the honor to have now friend.

Month Ferwarz, 1st Secty.

Lunwin Richter, 2d Secty.

The resolutions were passed amidst the greatest applause, and several delegates stood up and eulogized Harry. Speeches were also made, urging that the German Convention should not commit or pledge themselves to any party, but choose the best from each party as their candidate. The general sentiment was favorable to this course.

their candidate. The general sentiment was favorable to this course.

Mr. Wursener proposed that the German Convention should meet on Sunday evening, nominate a full ticket, and recommend if for the adoption of the half shells and liquor dealers. This was not agreed to, however, but instead, the Convention thought it would be better for a conference of nine delegates to canvass the matter amongst themselves, and conter with the list? shell Convention on Monday evening next. On motion then, the delegates adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

delegates adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

A meeting of German Democratic Delegates from twelve words met on Thursday night. After addresses from Messrs. Merkle, Schoenke, Windmuller, and others, orging a union among the Germans to support a ticket in their own interest, the following named committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the halfabell county convention, with a view to having an expression of opinion as to a common city and county ticket — Messrs. Francis Wutshel, Philly Merkle, K. Kohlhep, L. Krüger, Lelcht, Richter, Schumper and Schoenke. After an address by Paniel E. Stekles, in favor of what is known as the half shell movement, the meeting adjourned. adjourned. Vesterday the German delegate and half shell commit-tees met at No. 17 Beckman street, and it is understood agreed on a complete city ticket, the names of which are as yet kept secret.

EIGHTH WARD SOFT SHELL CHARTER CONVENTION This convention met last night and make the following neminations:—For Alderman, Albert W. Smith; Asses-sor, Robert Lynn; School Commissioner, H. H. Winants; Trustees of Common Schools, Francis Fleet, George W. Durncke; Inspector of Common Schools, George Intrell; Constables, Abram Moses, W. Chambers.

NOTICE TO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES. It would be well for the friends of the democratic can didates, in announcing their nominations, to state to what section of the party they belong, as it is impossible for the public to tell which of the numerous shells en dorse them from the advertisements and public notices. Let us know your conchologies! distinction, gentlemen.

A very slim attendance of members was at this committee last evening. The committee organised with the usual officers—General Wm. Hall, of the Fifth ward, pre-

WHIG MOVEMENTS.

tually disfranchising the whige of that district who desire to support a whig nominee; and whereas, in the judgment of this committee, it is desirable that a whig should be put in Basilton a that district—therefore who stored the put in Basilton a that district—therefore who is the put in Basilton at the control of the committee of the call asid convention long-ther at the earliest practicable noment, in order that a whig may be put in nonlination for said district, and in the event that the chairman of said convention shall decline to act, that then the delegates to said convention, or a majority thereof, have power to e-organize and make a nomination for Assembly to said district.

The committee them adjurned. This Assembly Convention has not some half doone times, the vote being each time five and five, until they finally, adjourned sinc die, neither side obtaining a majority.

KIGBTE WARD.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Executive Committee of the Eighth ward whigs met on Thursday night, Andrew Blakely in the chair. Wen. R. Esdie proposed a series of resolutions endorsing the fusion State ticket, the Broadway House city ticket, and the course of their delegate to Syracuse, all of which wer-adopted. This, we believe, is the first ward committe, with one exception, that has endorsed the State fusion ticket.

NINSTEENTH WARD. NINETERNTH WARD.

It appears the whigs of the Nineteenth ward are in a strange state of confusion just now, growing out of the present political complications. A meeting of the whig ward committee was held Wednesday evening last, &corge Conrad in the chair. The following resolutions, proposed by Alexander Eider, passed unannously.

Resolved, by the Nineteenth ward whig committee, that we repudiste the action of our delegrate at Syracuse in consening to abandon the name and principles of the old whig party.

Resolved, That we also we the commandions of the so-called whigs and republicans at Syracuse.

Resolved, That we recommend the election of a delegrate from the Trinh Assembly Convention, to be held at Constitution Hall in this city, on the Ted inst.

The defection on the part of the old line whigs against the "black repubs" seems to be quite general.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY INSTRICT WHIG CONVENTION

This convention met last night, Mr. J. B. Ryerson act ing as Chairman, and James Lumsden as Secretary.

ward flunter was unanimously nominated on the first ballot, as candidate for member of Assembly to represent that district. THE AMERICAN MOVEMENTS.
NINTH WARD NOMINATIONS.
The natives of the Nigth ward have nominated the fol-

lowing ticket:—For Councilman, freenty-first district, John Kennard; Twenty-second district, Alexander Hemphill; Twenty-third district, Cornelius S. Cooper: Twenty fourth district, Robert S. Dixon. For Assessor, James Allatre. For School Commissioner, Albert Smith. For School Trustee, W. E. Fater. For Assembly, Saranel Brevoort. Mr. Brevoort has also the whig nomination it will be seen that among the list is the indicated Council-

DECLENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Having seen in the last number of your wide spread journal my name among the list of persons nom for Coroner on the people's independent democratic ticket, alike a warm admirer of those principles, and I am sure having many kind friends among the party, I have always, when spoken to on the subject, expressed my relugiance to become a candidate for any public office, preferring the quiet walks of professional life, as being more ecugenial to my feelings. Tendering my best thanks to my many friends, I have the honor respectfully to decline.

October 12, 1856.

I perceive by your columns that during my absence from New York my name was presented by John Coch rane, Esq., in the City Convention at Tammany Hall, as a candidate for City Inspector. This use of my name a candidate for City Inspector. This use of my name was without my knowledge and wholly against my wishes. To prevent the possibility of any mistake I some days previous placed a letter to that effect in the hands of Issae V. Fowler, Esq., a member of the convention, and when required to Issae the city on the atternoon that it assembled, informed W. J. Peck. Esq., its chairman, that I peremptorily declined allowing my name to be used. I have ever discountemanced the practice of a candidate running the gauntite of a nominating convention, and taking the chances of each office in succession. While appreciating the motives of these who sustained me, I fed equally indebted to those who, more correctly anticipating my wishes and convictions, voted for other candidates. Justice to myself, as well as to others, compels ms to make this explanation.

Synacuse, Oct. 11, 1815.

GEO. H. PURSER.

MORE INDICTMENTS AGAINST OFFICIALS. The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Termi have found bills of indictment against some more of ou

Judge Stuart has been indicted for releasing one Mine Levin, indicted for grand larceny. She was confined in the city prison on the above charge, and on the 9th of

the city prison on the above charge, and on the 6th of April last was discharged by the accused without bail, although she had been fully committed for trial.

Justice Connolly, of the Lower Police Court, has also been indicted for discharging one John Harrison, arrested for assault and battery committed on one William John Davison, without examining into the case or holding the party to bail, as required by law. The magistrate, it aspears, held the accused to bail for great helds discovered to the first proportion of the case o it appears, held the accused to bail for good behaviour. and not to answer the charge of assault and battery. Policeman Mulholland, of the Tenth ward police, is also indicted for receiving \$75 from Abraham Davis and \$75

for procuring ball for them when they were arrested the said amount being received without the sanction or knowledge of the Mayor. Bench warrants have been issued in these cases for the

The District Attorney informed the Court that there arrest of the parties indicted.

was no further business for this Grand Jury, and that

Inquest.

Judge Roosevelt then addressed the Grand Jury, saying:—

At the commencement of the term, gentemen, the Court charged you upon various matters, which it was made their duty, by special statutes, to bring to your notice. You have given, as the result shows, the most careful consideration to their suggestions. Your investigations, however painful the task, have extended alike to tile lotty and the lowly. Neither fear nor favor, nor hope of reward—unless it be the reward of a good concience—has seduced or deterred you from fulfilling the solemn obligations imposed by your oaths. The tench itself—aithough no doubt you deeply regretted the occasion for its—has not occaped your fearless and impartial vigilance. You have rightly judged that, whatever else may happen, the fountains of justice, at all hazard, must be kept free from even the judiciary there can, we know, be no respect for the laws—and, without respect for the laws—and, without respect for the laws—government in a community like ours becomes a dead letter, and anarchy assumes its place. In these observations I do not with to its understood as intimating, ever so remotely, any cpinion of the guilt or innocence of the accase. That, in the present edge of the proceedings, is your caclusive province. You, accordingly, have expressed your opinion—it is, as yet, (as we all know and as the law regards it,) but an opinion, that the bills presented by you are "true bills," and that there are grounds sufficient to demand a trial. When that trial has it scen will be) shall have been heard, and a verdict upon the whole evidence shall have been rendered—and not till then—the Court and the community may with propriety form and express their opinion. A superior will be not the recept the accusers. They on occasity must be excepted—for unless they helieved in its truth they could not be expected to sanction the assertion. The Court would now thank you, gentlemen, for your diligent and faithful attention to the public interests; and as there is no further busin

Cherry street, was brought before Justice Welsh, at the Lower Police Court, charged with stealing \$500 from James Pheridan, of No. 95 James street. The complain ant alleges that on Thursday the accused called at his ant alleges that to thursday the accused called at his store, and saying that she had family secrets of import once to communicate, begged a private audience with him in an outhouse attached to the premises. Here he alieges firight slyly picked his poeks of a wellet containing bank bills and a certified check to the amount of \$300. On informing officer Reeder of his loss, search was made for the prisoner, and when she was found, \$40 of the missing money was found in her possession, while the check was discovered his away in the freplace. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of \$1,000 ball.

somer was committed for trial, in default of \$1,000 built.

CHANGE OF EURGLARY.

John Anderson was taken into custody by officer.

Peard, of the Fourth ward police, charged, on the compleint of Patrick Eursy, with having burglaricustly entered the boarding and dwelling house. No. 282 Front street, with intent to a steal therefrom. The complainant alleges that about four o'clock yesterday morning he were avoke by the servant girl, who told him there was a third in the house. He immediately arose dressot himself, and on going down stairs saw the prisoner making his exit from the basement door. The alarm was given must be prisoner was arrested. In his pocket was found the positive which had been taken from the basement door of fr. Eursy's premiers. The accused was brought before Justice Weich, at the Lover Police Court, where he was quantited for examination.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE FROM PARIS.

The Russian War and the Re-mapping

of Enrope. The Defeat of the English at the Reday, and

the Feeling in England, &c.,

Paris Correspondence.

Paris, Sept. 25, 1855.

The American Minister, Mr. Mason—The Judge
Turned Diplomat—The Wags on his Ignorance
of the French—The French Governess and the
Washington Union—Ms. Mason's Late Illnees—
Report that it has Disqualified him for his Official Duties Refuted—The Force of Comments
Sense, oven in Diplomacy—The Soulé Case—The
Dillom Affair—The French Despatches from the
bastopol—Terrific Scenes in the Toton—Negotie— Auton Ayan - Inc French Despatches from Mo-bastopol - Terrific Scenes in the Town Negotia-tions Austria's Proposition Scouted English Workmen en route for Schastopol, &c., &c. When, something less than two years ago, the

Honorable J. Mason was appointed by General Pierce's administration Minister at the Court of the Tuileries, and it became known that, occupied practice of civil jurisprudence, he knew little of a plomacy, and still less of the language of the coun try with which he was called upon to negotiate, a very natural prejudice was raised against his appointment. Men haughed at the notion of a burny Judge all at once metamorphosed into a sleek, slim, slippery diplomatic ambassador, who could "unalle and sorile again and sorile again and be will have a side against the country of the cou and swile again and be a villain;" who, among a nation schooled in the Machiavelic doctrine that language was intended to conceal rather than to convey human thought, could not utter a word of French. Some wag swore that the hapless Minister, driven to his wit's end on his arrival, by the blunder of his own selection, absolutely placed himself in statu pepillari with a governess, who made him etre and avoir, and that, confounded by her utter want of success and the discordant sounds which proceeded from his Transatlantic mouth, she delivered him over to the state of the unfortunate wretch who, finding his house swept and garnished, took to himself so many other devils that his last state became worse than the first. Whereupon the Wash ington organ lashed itself into a fury, and wasted much valuable powder in thundering forth a fact which had never been disputed—that the United States Minister was the most virtuous of men, and moreover that he would no more condescend to perley rous with a French governess than would the Washington organ contrive to write common scase, or use language worthy the wise, discreet, far-sight-ed, world-wide embracing First Magistrate it called

Leaving, however, the Washington journal its questioned right to indulge its leisure in tilting at windmills, and defending the United States Minister from impurities and all uncleanness and charges which the uprightness of his whole life would give the lie to, if any one was silly enough to make them, I de respondent of the New Yong Henand, a journal of the largest circulation in America, to come forward and defend Mr. Mason from a charge which has been very industriously circulated in Paris—so to dustriously, indeed, that it is difficult to conceive there has not been a sinister reason for it-a charge which does not confine itself to a little good-humored bantering, intelligible everywhere except at Wash ington, where from President Pierce downwards, clouds and obscurity seem the order of the day, but which strikes at the very root of the United States Minister's efficiency as a public servant. It has been said that the severity of Mr. Mason's late illness has so completely attenuated and benumbed his faculties that he is utterly unfit to have the charge of State

quaintance, but it does so happen that I am frequantitance, but it does so happen that quently thrown into situations where I have an opportunity of hearing discussions with which the United States Minister is intimately associated, and which call poon him for a lucidity of indement as activity of intellect and keenness of apprehension sufficient to test the very strongest faculties. Enter taining, myself among others, from his antecedents-I should more correctly say, from ignorance of diplemacy of France, and the French language-a low opinion of his chances of success in the difficult post to which he was appointed, I have fre-quently been astonished at the superior, nay, triumphant manner in which, on all these occasions, he has acquitted himself. Bringing to bear on the novel subjects laid before him an enlightened common sense, exercised in threading its way through the meshes and entanglements which gather like fungus around the great principles of equity, he has been able to brush away diplomatic cobwebs, and while gaining the good will of all with whom he is brought into connection-especially of the Emperor to whose court he is accreditedhis judgment has never been once led astray. With a memory unimpaired by the winters which have cast their snows on his head, he has obtained a knowledge of French which is sufficient for all diplomatic purposes, and, en passant, it may be said, a certain degree of ignorance which is not altogether without its advantages as affording a convenient reason for not understanding certain hair-splittings of language when plain, straight forward matter of fact words are imperiously required.

Of this, Mr. Mason gave a striking proof in the

late difficuly about Mr. Soulé. It was a case that required the nicest judgment, the most perfect for bearance, a zeal tempered with the utmost discretion. Bygones should be bygones, and I will not disturb the ashes of the past, but I know from sources which cannot for a moment be questioned that the manly, straight-forward, clear-sighted conduct of the American Minister was declared to be above all praise by his co-diplomatists, and elected expressions from Napoleon which he is not usually in the habit of lavishing upon any one. Ignorant of the language, little accustomed to diplomatic usage, with out for a moment compromising Mr. Soulé, who, mad or not mad, was then an American representative, Mr. Mason opheld the dignity of his country, procored an explanation, if not an apology, from the French government, and so calmed the swelling wa-ters of political turbulence, that in diplomatic cir-cles he was halled as Neptune chiding the storm which Rolus the Hould of his day had excited by letting loose the winds.

But recently the American Minister has given a still greater proof of the clearness of his inte in the manner which he has dealt with the Dillon affair, one which for five years has puzzled the heads of experienced diplomatists, and on which he has exercised a power of research, a patience, and accuracy of discernment, which show that on the beach he must have been one of the soundest equity judges. carefully collected by Mr. Dillon, and finding the apple, has cut down to the core so cleanly and neatly that President Pierce's administration, who have throughout made such a tissue of blunders, may well take comfort to themselves, that hitting in the

dark, and by good luck, not their own, they for once put the right man in the right place. As I stated above, I know nothing personally of